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DAILY LEADER, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY, CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

The statement of General Hardie, which derdsy morning, thoroughly demolishes the Coppernead lie, so freely circulated a few days since, that Secretary Stanton had refused to grant a pass to Father Walter, Mrs. Surratt's spiritual adviser, to be present at her execution, except upon condition that he would not proclaim her innocence from the scaffold. It proves,

1st. That Secretary Stanton granted Father Walter's request readily, willingly, without question or condition, and that he never knew of any condition whatever having been made.

2d. That General Hardie's request was not official or authoritative, but made ontirely on his own account, and as one gentleman to another.

The request itself was one dictated by the most obvious motives of common sense, and the good intentions of General personally well disposed toward Father that sort of thing ! Walter. It is obvious that any public declaration, upon the scaffold, made by a tory, and General Hardie, in suggesting this to Father W., did only what any sensible man would have done. The extreme on the other hand, would have been good reason for entirely refusing him a pass; and we are more surprised at General Mardie's tolerance than at his judicious advice. The public will see from the controversy how much importance should be attached to the statement of Rev. Mr. Walter, as to the innocence of Mrs. Sur-1stt. He pronounces her innocent; denounced the court that tried her, and the Government, even before he had an interview with her. At the bottom of all this, no doubt, is the fact that Mr. Walter is a violent robel sympathizer. And there are fow such who did not sympathize with the assamination conspirators, and secretly reoice when the murder of the President

The Plain Dealer which, like other democratic papers, has seized upon this in the office of the Register of the Treaslie as an excuse for attacking Mr. Stanton, is so disingenuous as to suppress the statement of General Hardle, although it formed part of the regular dispatches' to the Associated Press, and at the same time to reiterate charges which this statement proved to be false. Such a subterfuge is dishonorable and base.

A Neusible Decision. The New Hampshire Superior Court has decided that an express company delivering a parcel market with the cabalistic "O. O. D."-collect on delivery-may allow a person to whom it is consigned reasonable whether he will receive it or not. The rule heretofore has been that no examination could take place—the receiver must take the package and determine whether it contained what he ordered or not. This decision of the court is both legal and sensibla which latter cannot be said of all legal

The Army of the Shenandosh is virtually discontinued. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavairy took their departure for home from Winchester yesterday. There with a puzzled air,) "Hi, I sin't say nussin home from Winchester yesterday. There are now no troops left in the valley but one-year mee. The guerrillas are represented as having totally disappeared, and the people are diligently employed in raising crops, &v. In a few days more there will probably be no troops left in the valley, except at Winchester.

with a puzzled air,) "Hi, I ain's say nussing to left in the valley but of a low disappeared, and the concludes as tollows: "I used to be a straig crops, &v. In a few days more there will probably be no troops left in the valley, except at Winchester.

with a puzzled air,) "Hi, I ain's say nussing to leave that he "religiously believes that the founders of this Republic designed it to be a white man's Government;" and he concludes as tollows: "I used to be a reader of the World, but I became disguster of his wares.—Richmond Republic. ley, except at Winchester.

We ventured some time since to express the belief that the experiment of reconstructing the Southern States on "the President's plan" was hanardous in all the Southern States, and most especially so in South Carolina. The effort to restore the Union and at the same time to ignore the political existence of the only real Union men of the South, we declared, was foredoomed to failure, and most inevitably in South Carolins, where hardly a white Unionist can be found within the confines of the State. We regret extremely to see this reluctantly uttered prophecy so soon fulfilled. The Union Governor of South Carolina, selected by President Johnson, Carolina, selected by President Johnson, as the man, of all resident South Carolinians, pre-eminent for Unionism and hatred of Rebellion, has been making a speech to his South Carolina brethren, which is pubhis South Carolina brethren, which is published in full, as a sort of official exposition of his views, in the Charleston and New York papers. We reproduce the most significant parts of the speech in birds enjoying the boundless freedom of the color in the outer air. And mingling with these snother column in order that our readers may inspect a sample of the best quality of South Carolina Unionism, and may judge therefrom the prospects of reorganization on a sound basis, under the Union, in South Carolina.

Governor Perry begins his speech in ones of commiseration for the sufferings of the Southern States. He has no word of sympathy for those who have fought and tallen for the Union. He has no joyous utterance for the triumph of the nation over treason. His tears are reserved for the rebels; he weeps because the Union has been victorious. He declares that there is not in the Southern States a man who feels more bitterly the humilistion and de-radation f going back into the Union than does he. He regrets that the rebellion was not waged more bitterly; that every man and boy had not been forced into the army. He spends much time in a labored argument to prove that rebellion is not treason. He proceeds to praise General Lee as "the nest perfect model of a pure and great man, save Washington;" to glorify those who "have won immortal honors" in the rebel armies to stigmatize the "deeds of atrocity committed by the Union armics which can never be forgotten at the South;" to exhort his fellow citizens to "abandon, at once and forever, all notions of Secussion, Nullification, and Disunion;" to urge DOR SALE-THE LARGE BOUBLE | that the North and South are "greatly neessary to each other"-and to beg all to ome forward, take the oath of allegiance and help reconstruct the Government.

Throughout his whole speech Governor Perry-this Union Governor-says not a word in recognition of the large majority of the citizens of South Carolina who are, -who rejoice instead of grieve at the triumph of the Union, who are roady to support it joyously and freely, and who will give their whole efforts for its success and triumph. That they are to be anything more than seris, that their loyalty and devotion should ever be rewarded by giving them citizenship, Governor Perry obviously never dreams,

We have thus briefly analyzed the "Unionism" of the pre-eminent Unionist of We leave to our readers to judge from it how much real loyalty there is among the Southern whites and how much hope there is in plans of reconstruction which look solely to them for accomplishment.

Colored Sational Convention. A proposition is being discussed among the prominent colored men of Pennsylvapis, to hold a National Convention in the slavery in the British West Indies. The we printed in our telegraphic columns yes- object of the Convention is to give some expression of their gratitude for the progress of civilization, which has abolished and forever prohibited slavery in the United States, and to adopt such measures as will tend to the improvement and usetainess of the colored people of the country.

Slow Process. President Johnson is not progressing very rapidly in the direction of the Copperhead camp. In fact he is not progressng at all. He has authorized Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, to call upon General Thomas for troops to sasist in preventing frauds upon the ballot box, at the ensuing election. He also endorses the franchise law of Tennessee, and the free Constitution, both of which the Copperhead candidates denounce as unconstitutional, and fit only to be spit upon by a Hardie in making it are best proven by "Conservative" Now listen for the familthe fact that he is himself a Cattolic and list how about military despotism, and all

The Issue in New Jers y. Now Jersey is the only Northern State man so bisesed, excited and inflamed as that refused to adopt the Constitutional this priest, would be in the highest degree | Amendment abolishing slavery. Thursday indecorous, if not dangerously inflamma- the Union Convention assembled for the nomination of State officers, when a resolution was adopted declaring that New Jersey shall adopt the amendment. Upon and violent conduct of the Catholic priest, this the Union party appeals to the people. The issue is squarely made, and the opposition must squarely most it. The Union party will succeed, and the amendment be

Attention, Stars ! The New York Herald has issued notice to its late war correspondents "to write out immediately full and impartial biographies of all the generals with whom they were associated during the war, After these criticisms are published," says the Heruld, "we shall give our own opinions. We have begun with McClellan, and shall do them all justice."

L. D. Reynolds, of Bellefontaine, an Ohio editor, has been appointed to Chief of the divisions of receipts and expenditures ury. John W. Porter, of Belleiontaine, has been appointed to a clerkship in the First Auditor's office.

General McDowell, commanding at San Francisco, has made public the sentence of the military court at that place in the care of the rebel pirates arrested last year in the Pacific, near Panama, by some of our naval officers, on charge of attempting to capture the American steamer Labrador, running between Panama and Central American ports. They were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged; but General McDowell has commuted the sentence to time to open the package and determine imprisonment for life in the cases of the leaders, and to ten years in the cases of the

> Doubtint. "Is that good ice cream, uncle?" was the query put to a peripatolic vender of the aforessid article a day or two since. "Oh, yes, Massa, dis Union ice cream." Dis Union ice cream! why you'll be avrested as a rebel if you talk that way." "Oh, no, sir I ain't no rebel. Dis Union ice cream is what I sell; ain't no rebel about it, sir.

JEFF. DAVIS.

His Wealth Greatly Impaired—One eye nost totally blind, and the other papaired,-His Habits in Prison-Effect of the News of the Assassin

[Ourrespondent New York Herald.] FORTRESS MONROE, July 17, 1865. Frem all the sources of information I am able to command, there is no doubt Jeff. Davis is slowly and surely declining in

health from his protracted imprisonment He will not even avail himself of the opportunities of exercise afforded him, and he has a space of about twenty by twenty feet he could walk about in if he chose; but all the long hours of each weary day he sits at the barred embrasure of his case ent, sullen, silent, speechless. With his and the passing ships, and the Rip Raps growing each day into a wondrous work of impregnable strength; and beyond the blue sky and fleeting clouds and wild sea sights comes that perpetual, mournful re-frain, the sound of waves dashing upon the beach. Here he is a prisoner, and under what circumstances, and under what terrible charges hanging over him! Not s moment is he left alone-not a momen passes that he is not under the vigilant eye of soldiers. There is no egress through those strong iron bars. There is no escape through this cordon of muskets. There can be no attempt at rescue from without. What wonder is it that that form has grown more emaciated, those cheeks more sunker nose eyes more lustrous, that brow more wrinkled-his hair whiter, his words fewer his spirits sunk in perpetual gloom Health has left him, hope is gone; that proud spirit is broken, and the end is not isr. I am writing no fancy sketch. I have been told to day that Jeff. Davis, if he keeps up his present prison habits and despondency, will not live six weeks

A CHAPLAIN ATTENDS HIM. Yesteriay Mr. Davis requested permission for a chaplain to see him. This is the second request of this kind he has made since his arrival. Chaplain Kerfoot was sent to his cell. He greeted the chaplain with warmth. "It is to you and to this book" (holding the bible in his hand) "I nust look." he said, for consolation now. The chaplain talked to him of his spiritua condition, read to him passages from the Bible and prayed with him. After the chaplain left Davis appeared to be in much better spirits than he has been in for some

READING THE BIBLE. He reads the Bible morning and eve ring. Recently, I am told, he protract these readings much more than at the com-mencement of his imprisonment. He con-fesses his belief in the Bible, and professes to have made it the ruling guide of his life. It is evident that he does not fancy being contined exclusively to reading the scriptures, for he sometimes clamors for a differ ent style of literature; but his request in this regard thus far has not been com-plied with. This refusal to extend his reading privileges, and not permitting him to write to his wife or see letters from her, have formed the burden of his complaints HIS EYESIGHT GROWING MORE DEFECTIVE If permission was given him to have all such himself, and for the comfort derived rom them would have to rely mainly on others reading to him. One eye is now almost totally blind, and the other gives indications of fast becoming so. He has complained lately of seeing objects double He still wears his goggles during the day HIS DAILY ROUTISM.

Life in prison is necessarially monoto nous. With few it has been more so than with Davis. He rises pretty early, ter at first, and winding up with fresh water. His bathing facilities are limited, concity of Harrisburg on the 1st of August, blanket he converts into a temporry screen, sequainted with slavery and Southern inhalf-past eight has his breakfast. This is clay in the hands of the potter, ready to statement in some of the papers that a bidding of his party. President Johnson daughter of Dr. Craven brings him his has filled all the highest and most honorfood is incorrect. A soldier brings his meals to him. Tea, toast and an egg or two, or broiled steak, usually make up his breakfast. His appetite is very variable. There is no stain or biot on his private character. The ablest speech ever delivermay have something to say; for only those two, except his physician and Cra-ven, and the chaplain, of coarse when he calls, are allowed to speak to him. In conversation he has betrayed an anxiety and hope and confidence in him. of the impossibility of ever convicting him of treason. He throws himself back upon the question of State rights as his main point of defence. For some time, finding that all the descusion was on his own side he has kept silent on the subject. Except these interruptions in the way of conver-sation, which, it will be understood, are not daily by any means, he passes most of his time till half past three P. M., his din ner hour, in looking at the window. He smokes his pipe occasionally, but is no great smoker. He says that much smoking makes him too nervous. After dinner he passes the time as before. He has supper at half-past eight o'clock, and then di ently goes to bed. He sleeps pretty ly. At first the light kept burning in the room all night troubled him, but he has become used to it and makes no complaint on the subject now, us perhaps he knows it would do no good if he did.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE GUARD. In previous letters I have described Mr. Davis quarters and the guard placed over Both continue the same as at first. He has been urgent to have the guard in his own room, the rear room of the case nent-two are kept constantly in both front and back room and an officer with them—removed and kept in the front om. But his entreaty was of no avail. Next he desired that the guard in his own om might be allowed to stand instead of being kept walking, but here, too, his request has not been complied with.

THE LATE EXECUTION OF THE ASSASSINA TION CONSPIRATORS. There is every reason to believe that the execution of the s-sessination conspirators in Washington has been communicated to Davis within the past three or four days. It is certain that a great and marked change has come over him, and to his un-doubted knowledge of this execution the

change is attributed. His food is ofthe best quality, he has abundance of pure air,

and there is no special reason otherwise accounting for present gloominess and de-CONDITION OF MR. CLAY. Every day Mr. Clay is improving in health. He still takes his morning hour's walk, and is in greatly improved physical conditiod on account of it. Dr. Bancroft-feeds him on hospital diet yet; in fact his constitution is in no condition to stand stronger food. He is very lively and chatty if he can get any one to talk with him, and hopeful as to the future.

MR, JOHN MITCHEL. Nothing seems to affect the physique of Mr. Mitchel. He is spparently as good in health as on the day he was brought here. He goes barefooted most of the time, and takes things coolly and quietly. His manners are not very conciliatory, nor calculated to attach friends to him. I am told that he has not lately expressed any fears as to the President pressing a pardon upon

Edmund Burke, that prince of Demo ratic demagogues, is out in a letter to the Daily News, in which, among other things, he declares that he "religiously believes that the founders of this Republic designed it to be a white man's Government;" and SOUTH CAROLINA UNIONISM.

Extraordinary speech or Governor Perry, of South Carolins, at Green, ville, S. C., July 3d .-- Lincoln no loss the Begroes, &c., &c., &c.

the speech of Governor Perry, of South Carolina, to the people of Greenville, in that State, on the 31 of July, which we regard as the most extraordinary utterance ever made by a Union official:

Ms. CHAIRMAN : This public meeting of the citizens of Greenville is one of deep humilistion and sorrow. A cruel and bloody war has swept over the Southern States. One hundred and fifty thousand of our bravest and most gallant men have fallen on the fields of battle. The land is filled with mourning widows and orphans. There is scarcely a house in which there has not been weeping for some loved one lost. Three thousand millions of dollars have been spent by the Southern States in carrying on this war. And now we are called upon to give up four millions of slaves, worth two thousand million dollars more. Our country has been ravaged and desolated. Our cities towns and villages desolated. Our cities towns and the same monidering ruins. Conquering armies occupy the country. The Confederacy has falled and we have been deprived of all civil government and political rights. We have neither law nor order. There is no protection for life, liberty, or property. Everywhere there is demoralization, rapine and murder. Hunger and starvation are upon us. And now we meet as a disgraced and subjugated people to petition the con-queror to restore our lost rights. Such are the bitter fruits of secession! THE GOVERNOR PERLS DEGRADED BY COM-

ING BACK. Mr. Chairman, I will here frankly say, as I have often said during the past four years, that there was not a man in the United States who more deeply regretted the secosion of the Southern States than I did at the beginning of the revolution; and who feels more bitterly the humiliation and degradation of going back into the Union theman. He bets at horse races, keeps than I do. Still, I know that we shall be company, neglects his business, while than out of it.

JEFF, NOT TO HLAME. It has been too common, Mr. Chairman, to attribute the failure of this great revolu-tion to the President of the late Confederacy. That, air, is a mistake. The people were themselves to blame for its failure. They were unwilling to make those sacrifices which were essential to its success. Many who were most prominent in the movement never did anything for it after the war commenced. Instead of seeking their prop r position, in front of the battle, they snight "bomb-proofs" for themselves and their sons. There were others who got into "soft places" and "official positions," where they could speculate and make fortunes on

In fact, toward the latter part of the war, it seemed that every one was trying to keep out of the army, and was willing to pay anything, and make any sacrifice to do When General Johnson surrendered his army he had on his muster roll 70,000 men, but only 14,000 to be carried into battle! General Lee's army was in the same condition. Where were the absentees? At home, on furlough; staying over their furloughs, deserted and straggling! At no time during the last three years of the books he wished he could not read the war was there more than one-third of the army ready to march into battle! How was it possible for the Southern people to cood, acting thus? MR. LINCOLN NO GREAT LOSS TO THE SOUTH.

It has been said and repeated all over the Southern States, that the South has sustained a great less in the death of President Lincoln. I do not think so. Presiman than President Lincoln was every way more acceptable to the South. In the first place be is a Southern man, and usually at five o'clock in the morning. He Lincoln was a Northern man. He is a takes a both the first thing, using salt wa-Republican. President Johnson was a slave holder, well acquainted with the insisting of a common washtub half filled with salt water, a wash basin of Iresh water, coarse towels and soap. An army place, President Lincoln was wholly unparticular about his toilet, the fashion of combing hi their and all that, but is exact and will adhere to his principles and poupon the subject of cleanliness of his unlitical faith.

relothing, sheets, towels &c. Bath and On the other hand, President Lincoln cilet completed, he reads his Bible, and at showed himself to be nothing more than served him from Dr. Craven's table. The change his measures and principles at the (ieneral Miles may call to see him and pass | ed in the Senate of the United States, on a few words, or the officer of the guard the issues between the North and South was made by President Johnson. He voted for Breckinridge in the Presidential canvass of 1860. Judging then, from his antecedents, the South should have every

PREEDOM A CURES TO THE DIACKS. The idlences and vagrancy of the negro, in a free State, may be a nuisance to society. It must be corrected in the best way we can. I have no doubt, in nine cases out of ten, freedom will prove a curse in stead of a blessing to the negro. No one should turn off his negroes, if they are willing to remain with him for their victuals and clothes and work as they have peretofors done. They have no agency in bringing about the change which has taken place, and we should feel no ill-will towards them on that account. RESELLION NOT TREASON.

The resolutions submitted to this meetng express a hope, on the part of the people of Greenville, that the President will enlarge his amnesty proclamation, and grant a pardon to all who are liable to rescution. The Secucion of the Southern States was far greater, and very different from a Rebellion proper. It was organized by constitutional sovereign ctates, acting in their sovereign capacity, and not by unauthorized assemblages of citizens. Treason may be committed against the State of South Carolina, as well as against the United States. After South Carolina left the Union, all her citizens were liable as traitors, in the State Courts, who took sides with the United States and fought against her. If they were liable to punished as traitors in the United tes Courts, for taking side with the State, then all were traitors and liable to be executed as traitors, whether they fought for or served for the one or the other government. This would, indeed, be a n cruel and lamentable condition. was their portion, act as they might. To stand neutral they could not, and to choose between the State and United States was death. Surely a principal so monstrous and absurd cannot be enforced. There were thousands and hundreds of thousands in the Southern States who deeply re, retted the secession of their States, but after the State had seceded, felt that their first allegiance was due the State.

NOT A EXPELLION.

But, Mr. Chairman, the secession of eleven or twelve sovereign States, composing one-half of the territory of the United States, was something more than a Kebellion. It was legitimate war between the two sections, and they acted toward each other throughout the war as recognized belligerents, and were so treated and recognized by foreign nations. Prisoners were exchanged between the two belligerants, and none were treated as traitors during the whole of the four years war. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners were thus exchanged. The highest generals, as well as the humblest privates, were treated as captured soldiers by both Governments, and exchanged. Surely a general officer who has been exchanged while this gigantic war was waging, cannot now be de-manded as a traitor, tried and executed as

a traitor. There have been few national wars in Europe in which greater armics were car-ried into service and on the field of battle. To call such a war a rebellion simply is misapplication of terms. The greatest and best men of the Southern States were conscientiously leading this war, either in council or on the field of battle.

THE RANKS NEET TO WASHINGTON. In all history there is not a more perfect model of a pure and great man /save Washington) than General Lee. That he should now be hanged as a traitor would be an act of national infamy that would shock an act of national infamy that would shock

the whole civilized world, and render the

BEROISM OF THE SOUTH Perry, of South Carolins, at Green.

ville, s. C., July 3d.—Lincoln no loss to the South.—Lee Ranks Fext to Washington.—Freedom a Curse to the Regrees, &c., &c., &c. We present below some extracts from tion of them who have won immortal honors, and whose glory in war and wisdom in council will illustrate many a bright page in history. They have been unsucnot, and should not, detract from their heroic volor on the field of battle, or their statesmanship in the cabinet or halls of legislation. They will be remembered and ored as patriots and heroes, not only at the South, but in the North, too, as soon as passion subsides, and sober reason and calm reflection assume their sway over the pub-

WHAT THE SOUTH CANNOT PORGET. I cannot and would not, Mr. Chairman this war so far as the North is concerned. There have been deeds of atrocity commit ted by the United States armies which never can be forgotten in the Southern

The Lord Chaucelter Scandal, iFrom the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. The vote of censure passed by the Eng ish Parliament on the Lord Chancellor for corrupt practices in the appointments to offices at his disposal, is a noble vindicanot without a moral to our American statesmen and cilius holders. The facts, as disclosed in the dubates in Parliament, and in the investigations upon the subject, would, perhaps, be only considered as a re gular smart operation by the members of the New York Municipality, the Albany lobbyists, and the Washington wire pull But, the English people, whatever msy be their faults of government, do not tolerate even the appearance of corruption in their public men, and it is to be hoped that we may soon imitate their example in this respect.

It appears that Mr. Richard Betheff, the eldest son of Lord Westbury, the Lord Chanceller of England, is a very fast genthan I do. Still, I know that we shall be company, neglects his business, which is more presperous and happy in the Union that of a lawyer, and has contrived to involve himself heavily in debts from which he has been relieved by his family five or six times. The fact that he is married and has a family of six children appears to have exercised no restraining influence over this middle aged scape-grace, who has contrived to bring his father down to ruin. The sin of the lather appears to be that of Eli, in lending a too ready ear to the suggestions

of his unworthy son.

In the Edmunds case, it appears that Mr.

Edmunds was a reader in the House of Lords, with a handsome salary and very little to do. He originally procured the office in a manner that reflects no little discredit on the brother of Lord Brougham who secured him the appointment. Seriou charges of looseness in accounts, to put it in the mildest way, having been preferre against Mr. Edmunds, the Lord Chancellor in place of investigating the matter as it was his duty to do, permitted that gentle-man to resign, and even procured him a pension of eight hundred pounds a year — This transaction was induced by the influence of Mr. Richard Bethell for money considerations, of which, however, the Chancellor does not appear to have been

cognigant. But the most serious charge against the Lord Chancellor was in relation to Leeds Bankruptey Court. In this affair there does not seem to be a single extenua ting circumstance. He appointed his son, "whose conduct," he says, "was a disgrace and source of infinite sorrow to him for ten years," to a Registarship in the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy. But this was not all. He made room for him by removing Mr. Wilde, the former incumbent, against whom serious charges of corrupt pro had been preferred, and permitted him to retire out a possion, the sespe-grace sen, who, it was proved, actually received a bribe for exercising his influence with his father in procuring for Wilde a retiring pension on a sham plea of ill-health. Another case was that of Mr. Welch, a lawyer, on the Northern Circuit, who was desirous of obtaining a public ap-pointment, and laid out his money so ju-diciously with Mr. Richard Bothell that he the Lord Chanceller. Mr. Bethell received about tweive bundred pounds for his reabout tweive bundred pounds for his services, and a clergymsu, the Rev. Mr. Harding, was the go-between in the affair. In the Elmunds case, the Lord Chancellor appointed another son, Mr. Slinsgby Bathell, to the vacancy created by the re

These transactions, with others, coming to the notice of the public press, gradually created an expression of opinion that attracted the attention of Parliament. The matter was investigated and charges made fully proved, with the most aggravating The result was that on the 31 o July the House of Commons passed a vote of censure "for laxity of practice and a want of caution in regard to the public inpensions to public officers against who grave charges are pending, which, in the opinion of the House, are calculated to discredit the administration of this great officer" The Lord Chanceller, of c promptly raigned, and the Queen, on the advice of Lord Palmerston, accepted the

resignation. This action of the House of Common is indersed by public opinion in England. The disgrace of the highest efficient in the kingdom is very keenly fett; but is very properly regarded as a minor matter in comparison with the shame of permitting high efficial misconfuct to pass unpunish-ed. It does not yet appear whether the Lord Chancellor will be impeached. Probably the disgrace which now attaches to him will be regarded as a sufficient pun-ishment. This is the first time in the history of England, since the time of the great Lord Bacon, that any charges have been presented against a Lord Chancellor. That famous philosopher was equally open to the highest and most corrupt motives that can influence the mind of man. He was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty thousand pounds and to suffer two years' im mt. The latter part of the senlencs was remitted.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF SERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S CYPICE, } WARRINGT IN D. C., July 15, 1005. } ONE THOUSAND MULE; will be self at publi specion, under the direction of Capitain C. Ersy, a Q. M., to the highest bidder, at

OLEVELAND, OHIO, mmencing TUESDAY, August 8, 1865, and confunding from day to day till all are sold.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of he war as young mules, accompanied the armires in all their ma ches and comps, and are thoroughly often; hardened by execute; gentle and familiar rom being ac long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though a unid and serviceable, they are to longer souther in the army and can be sureduced. Though a lind and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased this sale at far less than their true value.

Mules ald singly.
Sale to a meaner at 10 A. M. each day.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. Eal N.

Brovet Brigadier General in charge
jy20:224

First Division Q. M. G. O.

AUCTION.—SALE OF MULES. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY good, signd ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY good, signd mules will be sold at Public Sale on the Sale of July at the Stock Yard of the Gleveland & Ocum-bus Ballroad Company, Gleveland, O. Also, 50 head of good sound horses jun. 250 JOSEPH MILLER. DUBLIC SALE OF U. S. PROPERTY.

Assistant Quantum matters Office, Castmann, Onto, July 19, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that in pureases of in Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of in-structions from the imspector Generat's Office, Hrad Quarters Department of Chio, I will sell at f'abia Auction, on Tuesday, August set, at OA MF CLEV E-LAN; the Lithering projecty: 477 Shelter Tents, 283 Knappacks, 419 Haveriseks, 380 Canteens, 23 Camp Hettles, 144 Mess Pans, 6 Axes & Handles, 281 Havchets and handles 9 Riding Bridies, 120 Sheet Fron Stoves, 4 Coal Stoves, 38723, Pas Stove Fips, 6 Horses.

8 Horses, s procesty to be removed from the prem n twenty-four hours from date of sale. To sach, on delivery. GEO. B. CADWALLADER, Captain and A. Q. M.

DENTISTRY. TEETH! TEETH TEETH! Dr. J. B. DANIELS. Dr. J. E. BANIRLE,
Late of the firm of Halliwett. & Danirts, I
still at his old established Denial Booms, come a
Oniario street and Public Square, making those
invaluable gems, artificial Teeth, at the old price a
sefore the war. An Upper or Lower Set from \$10
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Extensive ma ufacturers at the East, would respectively ancounce to the public, that they have opened a FIRST GLASS CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

At No 215 Superior street, MARBLE BLOCK. Their whole stuck has just been manufactured in a superior style for the Fall and Winter Trade, It subtrace many festrable nevelties and will be sold at a small advance from cost. Gents Furnishing Goods

of all descriptions. We most respectfully invite an examination of our sid 4. No JOCKEYING POSITIVELY ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

NEWGOODSJUSTRECEIVED We have the p'ensure of announcing the receipt f an e. tirely new steek of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING. RURGART CASSIMERE COATS, consisting o

ENGLISH. WALKING, AND FROCK STYLES. NEW STYLES OF CASSIMERE AND SILK MIXED SUITS.

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WILL BE SOLD LESS THAN COST, to make BIVIS, PRIOTIO & CO. OAK HALL GLOTHING EMPORTUM, Cor, Water and Superior sta TEFF. DAVIS HAS BEEN CAUGHT.

The war is now about played out,
Great changes have been wrought,
Our gattant boys are coming bettee;
Jeff Davis has been caught.
Furns I hursal now hang your bawners out,
Hunsal I hursal is all the people shout.
The way the rebel chief was caught
La barefable indeed. le trief to run in petitorain, flut he did not succe-d Hount I hunna! hang all your banners out, Jelf Davis has been caught, let every one now short.

Our boys did think it very strange, A woman should retro-!

A woman should retro-!

With a great bowie faile in hand,

Futli they saw his feet.

Hannal human our b ys have got good sense

"Watz galter shoes and stogy boots they know
the difference.

incline, we think you fine, For you would resident,
When hy did show his brod.
Hunnal hours it bursa! there's nothing half so fine
To show a foot and ankle of, like wall rais

Than for or d of a stout rope.

Hinaxi humal Jeff Davis has no shoe
In setting up all his accounts, just i
crimes in view. The boys who caught Jeff Pavis, And treat them to a fine new suft
At 1SAAU'S UNION HALL!
Humas I humas I fing the starry basner out,
Our ga last beye are coming home, let all the
people about.

The Largest and Best Stock of Fashionable Isaac A. Isaacs's Union Hall. Sole Agreet for the site of Singer's Celebrated Sewing Hachtness Storr's Automaton Pressman, and Strong's Patent Army Trunk and Sed Combined.

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Merchant Tailors, 'ounty Merchants and Who'es alls buyers generally, will find it to their advantage to examine my stock before purchasing clie-where.

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Have just received direct from New York, a con
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scutters Singing Quality, and the power of shad
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Every Instrument is fully warranted for severyears. NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that

A specification will be made forthwith to the Governor of the San's of Chie, to be setted on by him as won as the law will be runt for the pardon of soon go Keil convicted of the crime of stabiling will be intended to would, at the May tenn. A Disch, has post, of the Gourt of Common Pleas in and for the Country of Corpology. Ohlo, and who was in pursuance of and c. articlion by the said Court at edd term, duty sentence d to be impressed in the Penitentiny of the State of Ohlo for the term of eighteen months.

108EPHINE KEIL Cleveland, Ohio, June 27, 1865 [pileton

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Having purchased my stock of Linen Goods sines the heavy decline of field, I am sushed to offer them at greatly returned rates. In the slock will be found Bleached Table Bamask at \$1,25; Former price, \$2.00 a yard.

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S. B. - A package of facilies and dents HAND-REBOHLESS and some BROWN TABLECLOTHES, slightly wet, will be sold off at very low prices, alightly wet, will be sold off at very low prices.

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